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EXAMINER

DIVINE, LUCAS

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 09/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/938,711

Applicant(s)

RENDA, ARTHUR A.

Examiner

Lucas Divine

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 19-23 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-18 and 24-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 13 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1 – 27 pending.
2. Drawing objections withdrawn, new drawings accepted.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 6/23/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicant's arguments on page 15 regarding claim 11 whether it is inherent to Ito to access the file in order to print the identified filename and capacity information.

In reply, Ito teaches three specific ways that the card label can be re-written, on a write, delete or a read (0017, 0020, 0039). Secondly, Ito teaches (see Fig. 5 and description) that the printed content storage file is not updated until *after* the writing on the label is accomplished. Therefore, on a read type access, the files are read on the card ("accesses SD card and receives information for printing on card label" 0040), the label is printed on with updates (0041), and then the content file is updated (Fig. 5 A10, which is after A7). There is no other discussion of any other way for the filenames to be retrieved on a read access, and applicant offers NONE in remarks.

Applicant is also pointed to paragraphs 0071 – 0074, wherein the 'existing files' are 'checked' and the 'names of the files existing' are printed and only after that is the printed content storage file updated with the newest filenames.

0074 gives the specific example. The card is used in another reading/writing device and comes back to the advanced PC card reader of Ito and a read access is performed to update the label. The files are checked and the label is updated.

Based on these explanations from Ito, as well as others in the text, Examiner asserts that Ito does teach the disputed feature. Therefore the rejection is valid and is maintained.

With respect to applicant's argument on page 17 regarding claims 4 and 9 that the 'Office fails to indicate where "WMA" is taught by the cited references'.

In reply, the limitation reads (paraphrased) the AV format is selected from the group WMA and MPEG. A reading suggests that the AV format is one of WMA or MPEG, thus selected from the group. Thus, the citation that the reference teaches MPEG reads on the claim language – the selected format is MPEG so the predetermined format is selected from the group.

Applicant fails to explain any difference in how the claim should be read or was meant to be interpreted. It appears that the applicant is suggesting that the AV files are of both WMA and MPEG formats. This does not make sense to Examiner.

Applicant's disclosure does not appear to give light to any other than the interpretation of Examiner cited above. Because of this, Examiner has applied a broad, logical interpretation of the claim, which the prior art reads on. Thus, the rejection is maintained.

With respect to applicant's argument that 'the cited references fail to teach, disclose, or suggest that the recitation of "content type"'.

In reply, Ito teaches printing filenames, wherein filenames offer information on the type of content of the file – e.g. budget.xls indicates the content is an excel file, possibly with some budget information, in the case of this application .mp3 or .mpeg or .wma indicate the type of content format of the file. Thus, the cited reference does suggest “content type”.

Further, as necessitated by the amendment, added rejections are set forth in this rejection including the reference Maeda et al. (US 2001/0040698), which teaches accessing “content type” print information (e.g. 0053, 0057, 0061) about AV data that is similar to that of applicant’s. This information is read from portable storage mediums that can be integrated with a printer (0063) and it is printed. Thus, Maeda also teaches “content type” data and is relied upon in rejections set forth below.

Further, Examiner notes that the phrase “content type” is extremely broad. As an example, a reading suggests that reading any type of data that is, refers to, or is associated with content data would read on this limitation.

4. Applicant’s arguments, see remarks, filed 6/23/05, with respect to claims 13 and 19 – 23 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 103 rejections of claims 13 and 19 – 23 have been withdrawn.

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Art Unit: 2624

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1 – 11, 14 – 16, 18, 24, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito et al. (US 2001/0017701) in view of Shu et al. (US 2002/0110073).

Regarding claim 1, Ito teaches a **method comprising:**

reading content type (filenames offer information on the type of content of the file – e.g. budget.xls indicates the content is an excel file, possibly with some budget information, in the case of this application .mp3 or .mpeg or .wma indicate the type of content format of the file)
data of a file (data is read from the files on the card 3, including the filename which is later printed [see Fig. 7] on the surface of the card; paragraph 0011 line 7 and paragraph 0039 line 7)
in a memory of a removable media storage container (card-type medium 3; 0007 line 3, Fig. 2)
detected by a removable media storage container reader integrated in a printing device (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2); **and**

printing the data with the printing device (thermal head 32 [Fig. 1] prints read data shown in Fig. 7 - printed with information from the file [filename]; taught in paragraphs 0041, 0055, 0056, and 0060, Fig. 5 step A7),

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual (AV) format**.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual (AV) formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, Ito teaches **repeating the printing for each file in the memory of the removable media storage container** (Fig. 7 shows printing the filenames of all files on the card, thus printing is repeated for each file).

Regarding claim 3, which depends from claim 1, Shu further teaches that the files can be **selected from the group consisting of an encoded audio format, an encoded video format, and an encoded audio-video format** (0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded audio format).

Regarding claim 4, which depends from claim 1, Shu further teaches that the files can be **selected from the group consisting of a WINDOWS.RTM. Media Audio (WMA) format and a Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG) format** (0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded MPEG format).

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 1, the system of Ito is a computing system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM 15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 6, Ito teaches a **method comprising:**

detecting a PC Card (card 3 [Fig. 2] is detected by the reader for the accessing commands in the system, Fig. 5) **in a PC Card reader integrated in a printing device** (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface [Fig. 2]; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2); **and**

printing a report on the printing device listing content type (filenames offer information on the type of content of the file – e.g. budget.xls indicates the content is an excel file, possibly with some budget information, in the case of this application .mp3 or .mpeg or .wma indicate the type of content format of the file) **data read from a file in a memory of the detected PC Card** (thermal head 32 [Fig. 1] prints a report shown in Fig. 7 - printed with information from the files [filenames]; 0041, 0055, 0056, 0060, Fig. 5 step A7),

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual (AV) format**.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual (AV) formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 6, Ito further teaches **repeating the printing for each file in the memory of the PC Card** (Fig. 7 shows printing the filenames of all files on the card, thus printing is repeated for each file).

Regarding claim 8, which depends from claim 6, Ito further teaches **prior to the detecting, a user inserts the PC Card into the PC Card** (user inserts card into card drive; 001 line 3, 0039 lines 1-3), **and the printing occurs without intervention of the user after the detecting** (the printing operation is automatic, without user intervention meaning the user does not instruct the label printing, it is done automatically; 0053 lines 1-2).

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 6, Shu further teaches **the AV predetermined format is selected from the group consisting of an encoded audio format, an encoded video format, an encoded audio-video format, a WINDOWS.RTM. Media Audio (WMA) format, and a Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG) format** (0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded audio MPEG format).

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 6, the system of Ito is a computing system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM 15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 11, Ito teaches a **method comprising:**

receiving an file (files are received into the reader when the card is inserted to the reader) **in a PC Card reader** (reader shown in Figs. 2-4) **in communication with a printing device** (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface [Fig. 2]; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2);

responsive to the receiving (the card is read in response to the reading), **identifying a portion of the file that indicates the storage of additional information with the file** (the file itself is the data that is used to do whatever the file does, for example, in a music file, the core information is the audio data and the *additional information* is data having identifying characteristics of the core information and file, such as the filename and size of the file, which are used to generate the printed information of Fig. 7);

accessing the additional information based on the portion (in order to print the identified filename and capacity information, the file must be accessed to retrieve the identifying data, it is from there placed in the printed content storage file after printing; Fig. 5 teaches accessing the file [A2] using the file information to print [A7] and then storing the additional information in the storage file [A10], all based on the additional information of the file); **and**

printing the additional information with the printing device (printed output shown in Fig. 7, where the filenames are printed for the user to read on the surface of the card),

wherein after said accessing said printing is capable of occurring without a user intervention (the printing operation is automatic, without user intervention meaning the user does not instruct the label printing, it is done automatically; 0053 lines 1-2).

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of an **encoded audio format**.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **encoded audio formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23 and 0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded audio MPEG format).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 11, the system of Ito is a computing system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM 15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 15, Ito teaches a **printing device having a PC Card reader integrated therein** (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2), **a method comprising,**

after a user inserts a PC Card into the PC Card reader (user inserts card into card drive; 001 line 3, 0039 lines 1-3):

detecting the PC Card in the PC Card reader of the printing device (detecting a card in a card reader is inherent for a card reader in order to perform operations on the card);

reading a file stored in a memory of the PC Card (data can be read from the files on the card 3, including the filename which is later printed [see Fig. 7] on the surface of the card; paragraph 0011 line 7 and paragraph 0039 line 7);

determining if the file has content type (filenames offer information on the type of content of the file – e.g. budget.xls indicates the content is an excel file, possibly with some budget information, in the case of this application .mp3 or .mpeg or .wma indicate the type of content format of the file) **data** (filename is located, therefore the determination is made),

printing a report listing data derived from file (Fig. 7 shows the report listing derived from the file and other files on the card),

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual (AV) format**.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual (AV) formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23). It is further inherent that in order to read and playback a file such as that in the system of Shu, the file type must be determined.

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 16, which depends from claim 15, Ito further teaches **repeating reading, determining and printing for each file in the memory of the PC Card** (Fig. 7 shows printing the filenames of all files on the card, thus printing is repeated for each file).

Regarding claim 18, which depends from claim 15, the system of Ito is a computing system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM 15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 24, **printing system** (Fig. 2), **comprising:**

a printing device (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2) **having a removable media storage container reader in communication therewith; and**

a processor (Fig. 1 CPU 10) **configured to**
detect a removable media storage container in the removable media storage container reader (detecting operation is inherent to a card reader in order to perform operations on the card) **and**

print a report on the printing device listing content type (filenames offer information on the type of content of the file – e.g. budget.xls indicates the content is an excel file, possibly with some budget information, in the case of this application .mp3 or .mpeg or .wma indicate the type of content format of the file) **data read from a file in a memory of the detected removable media storage container** (thermal head 32 [Fig. 1] prints a report shown in Fig. 7 - printed with information from the file; 0041, 0055, 0056, 0060, Fig. 5 step A7),

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual (AV) format**.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual (AV) formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 27, which depends from claim 24, Ito further teaches **the removable media storage container reader is a PC Card reader** (SD card and an SD reader are taught in Ito, wherein SD is a type of PC card).

7. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito and Shu as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Otsuka.

Regarding claim 25, which depends from claim 24, while the system of Ito and Shu teaches printing files when they are updated (which can be when a new version is downloaded), the system does not specifically teach updating/renewing the files by locating locations for renewing and downloading updated information for a file.

Otsuka teaches a system (Fig. 1) for updating AV information format (main example given in Otsuka are visual/audio newspaper files [col. 5 lines 37-44], but Otsuka further teaches other media content [col. 1 lines 17-26 and col. 14 lines 25-29, wherein music can be played]) on a PC card (91) including **a pointer that corresponds to an electronic representation of the data in the predetermined AV data format stored external to the printing device** (in order to access server 2 to download the update information, the location of the server and the location of the file on the server must be known in order to complete the renewal, and thus the information providing apparatus must receive a pointer from the PC Card to the electronic representation of the renew/update file on the server 2 in order to download it – see also F120 which shows download of content in response to pointer).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the simple PC Card reader of Otsuka could have been replaced by the advanced PC Card reader of Ito. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the advantages of the system of Ito, thus allowing a user to easily check the contents recorded on a card without increasing the operation load on the user (paragraph 0006 of Ito), to the system of Otsuka.

Regarding claim 26, which depends from claim 25, the combination further teaching a **network in communication with the card reader** (Otsuka Fig. 13, network 3 in communication through 20 to card drive 26), **wherein the processor: initiates access to the network** (Otsuka system processor 20 accesses network) **using the pointer to retrieve information about the data in the predetermined AV data format from the network** (Otsuka update/renew information is retrieved via the network from server 2 [Fig. 1]); **and incorporates at least a portion of the information in the printed report** (Ito the printed report shown in Fig. 7 includes filename information which must be a part of the downloaded/renewed/updated file).

8. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito and Shu as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Hirota et al. (US 6865431) hereafter as Hirota.

Regarding claim 12, which depends from claim 11, the combination further teaches **locating an additional information tag identifier in the encoded audio file** (it is implied in the audio visual system of Shu that audio visual files, e.g. mp3s, have tag information and in order to play the files, the tag information must be able to be located; Fig. 2 step 25 teaches determining the contents, which is done via a tag identifier), the combination does not specifically teach **determining a number of bytes of the encoded audio file that correspond to the additional information; and determining an offset from the additional information tag identifier, the offset indicating a position within the encoded audio file containing the additional information, the additional information having a size based on the number of bytes.**

Hirota teaches **determining a number of bytes of the encoded audio file that correspond to the additional information; and determining an offset from the additional**

information tag identifier, the offset indicating a position within the encoded audio file containing the additional information, the additional information having a size based on the number of bytes (Figs. 11 and 12 show the headers for AV files similar to the files of Shu, including having a determined offset from the tag identifier that identifies when the tag starts and ends [see audio frame in Fig. 12 that includes ADTS header, wherein the beginning and end of header are known to the playback system]).

It would have been obvious that the mp3s of Shu and Ito have headers as known in the art exemplified in Hirota. Thus, in the playback of Shu in Ito, the header offsets would have been obvious to detect as taught in Hirota. The motivation for identifying the offset within a header would have been to allow the system to know where to begin playing the actual AV data and where to read the description information from, if the system does not know where one ends and the other begins, neither operation can complete successfully.

9. Claims 1 – 5, 24, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda et al. (US 2001/0040698) in view of well known prior art.

Regarding claim 24, Maeda teaches a **printing system** (Fig. 4), **comprising:**

a printing device (1500) having a removable media storage container reader in communication therewith (AV device 21 stores and plays removable media [e.g. CD's, Laser discs, and CD-ROMS] as well as external storage 38 which can be another removable media storage container reader); **and**

a processor (32) configured to detect a removable media storage container in the removable media storage container reader (e.g. S41, Fig. 7A) **and**

print a report (e.g. S63, Fig. 7B) on the printing device listing content type (see 0053, 0057, and 0061 for examples of contents printed) data read from a file in a memory (a, Fig. 7A0, wherein the “content type” data is stored before the AV data) of the detected removable media storage container (0051 and surrounding paragraphs detailing Figs. 7, as an example) that is in a predetermined AV data format (audio format for example 1 – audio/video format for example 2 – audio/video format for example 3).

Note: examples shown are mainly from 7A&B, Maeda teaches other examples in subsequent figures, as well as in 0063. Also, any cited steps or parts, refer also to their descriptions in the text.

While Maeda teaches throughout and shown in Fig. 7A that print “content type” data is stored before ‘audio’ data (or AV), Maeda does not make a distinction whether the print data is for each file of audio data or for the whole CD or what specific type of audio data needs to be used.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that well known prior art teaches that one well known type of Audio Data is the MP3 data which is known to have tag information (content type information that can be printed) before each specific file.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that audio data with content information in front if it stored on a compact disc (or for that matter, the CD-ROM of example 3) could have been MP3’s with their content information. The motivations for using MP3s is well known in the art, as MP3 is a well known standard. Some examples for using MP3s are that it is a compressed format, using less space allowing more files per compact disc, and since it is a well known format, many players and devices read the format.

Regarding claim 25, which depends from claim 24, Examiner further takes Official Notice that MP3 ID3v2 tags (as an example) include URL link frames, which can be **pointers that corresponds to an electronic representation of the data in the predetermined AV data format stored external to the printing device.**

Regarding claim 1, the structural elements of apparatus claim 24 perform all of the method steps of method claim 1 except the limitation listed below. Therefore, method claim 1 is rejected for the same reasons as set forth in the rejection of apparatus claim 24 above. Maeda further teaches that all of the elements can be integrated (0063).

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, Maeda further teaches **repeating the printing for each file in the memory of the removable media storage container that is in the predetermined AV format** (in the combined system where plural MP3s are stored on the Compact Disc, the user can select to print *any, some, or all* of the print data from the disc via the print data ID's discussed in the examples [e.g. 0053]).

Regarding claim 3, which depends from claim 1, Maeda teaches **the AV predetermined format is selected from the group consisting of an encoded audio format, an encoded video format, and an encoded audio-video format** (audio format for example 1 – audio/video format for example 2 – audio/video format for example 3 – further the combination teaches using MP3 as an encoded audio format).

Regarding claim 4, which depends from claim 1, the combination teaches **the AV predetermined format is selected from the group consisting of a WINDOWS.RTM. Media**

Art Unit: 2624

Audio (WMA) format and a Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG) format (MP3's as taught in well known prior art as an AV format).

Further, Examiner takes Official Notice that WMA is another well known content type format that is used for audio data on compact discs and would have been obvious to combine for the same reasons as set forth for MP3s.

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 1, Maeda teaches that the CPU 32 executes the program steps shown in Figs. 7A and 7B from memories shown in Fig. 4.

10. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda and well known prior art as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Shu et al. (US 2002/0110073). Claims 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 18 are rejected over Maeda and well known prior art in view of Shu as well.

Regarding claim 27, which depends from claim 24, Maeda does not specifically teach that **the removable media storage container reader is a PC Card reader.**

However, Shu teaches two aspects that would have been obvious to combine with Maeda that would result in Maeda accessing specifically a PC Card reader. *First note that paragraphs 0010, 0042, and 0063(of Maeda) all teach that the AV device can be other options, the external storage can be other options, and all components can be integrated.*

The first obvious combination is that the whole DVD player (Fig. 1) of Shu could be the AV device 21 of Maeda. Thus the card reader 3, from which AV files are read out, including MP3s, would store the AV data 'a' of Maeda. Thus, the removable media storage reader is a PC Card reader.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that an AV device (as indicated by Maeda) includes DVD player. Thus, adding the DVD player with card reader to Maeda would have been obvious. Further, since MP3s are a type of audio data used in the combination of Maeda and well known prior art, adding the accessing of MP3s from a PC card would have further been obvious. The motivations for placing the DVD player as the AV device are to allow the printer to print any print information associated with any type of media the DVD player plays. Further, Maeda already teaches using a Laser disc player as an AV device, which is closely similar to that of DVD players.

The second obvious combination is that the PC Card reader of Shu (which is shown to be able to have a PC card with MP3s on it), could have just been plugged in as the external storage of Maeda, from which the data could have been read and printed from.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the PC Card reader of Shu is a external storage device and could be used in the system of Maeda. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the printer to not only access the AV device for print data, but also the storage.

Regarding claim 6, the structural elements of apparatus claim 27 perform all of the method steps of method claim 6. Therefore method claim 6 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of apparatus claim 27.

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 6, arguments analogous to that of claim 2 are applicable to method claim 7.

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 6, arguments analogous to that of claim 4 are applicable to method claim 9.

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 6, Maeda teaches that the CPU 32 executes the program steps shown in Figs. 7A and 7B from memories shown in Fig. 4.

Regarding claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 27 perform all of the method steps of method claim 1 except the limitation listed below. Therefore, method claim 15 is rejected for the same reasons as set forth in the rejection of apparatus claim 27 above. Maeda further teaches determining if the file has content type data (0051, wherein the determination of whether there is or is not print data is discussed).

Regarding claim 16, which depends from claim 15, arguments analogous to that of claim 2 are applicable to method claim 16.

Regarding claim 18, which depends from claim 15, Maeda teaches that the CPU 32 executes the program steps shown in Figs. 7A and 7B from memories shown in Fig. 4.

11. Claims 26 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda and well known prior art as applied to claims 25 and 15 above, and further in view of Deitrickson (US 20020165797).

Regarding claim 26, which depends from claim 25, while the combination of Maeda and well known prior art teach that MP3s can have URL Link frames (part of ID3v2 tags) that can have pointers to data associated with the MP3 online, the combination does not specifically teach accessing the information and including it the printed report.

Art Unit: 2624

However, Deitrickson teaches that from AV data **initiates access to the network using the pointer to retrieve information about the data in the predetermined AV data format from the network** (content includes links [abstract] – 0104 [and other locations] teach using links retrieved from content to access the Internet and download lyrics [among other things discussed throughout] associated with the content); **and incorporates at least a portion of the information in the printed report** (0104, wherein the user can print the lyrics associated with the content file).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a user could use links embedded in MP3 tags to download information about the file and print it, as Deitrickson shows. The motivations are listed throughout Deitrickson, including, as an example sharing lyrics to songs, reading, mailing, and creating posters of verses of songs to give girlfriends, wives, etc. (0104).

Regarding claim 17, which depends from claim 15, while the combination of Maeda and well known prior art teach that MP3s can have URL Link frames (part of ID3v2 tag identifiers) that can have pointers to data associated with the MP3 online, the combination does not specifically teach accessing the information and including it the printed report.

However, Deitrickson teaches that from AV data **responsive to the locating, determining a location of a file at a remote location that provides additional information about the AV formatted data** (content includes links [abstract] – 0104 [and other locations] teach allowing the user to use links retrieved from content to access the Internet and download lyrics [among other things discussed throughout] associated with the content); **downloading the**

Art Unit: 2624

additional information about the AV formatted data from the remote location (0104, 0105, and other locations discuss downloading based on information associated with content); **and the printing further comprises printing the downloaded additional information** (0104, wherein the user can print the lyrics associated with the content file).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a user could use links embedded in MP3 tags to download information about the file and print it, as Deitrickson shows. The motivations are listed throughout Deitrickson, including, as an example sharing lyrics to songs, reading, mailing, and creating posters of verses of songs to give girlfriends, wives, etc. (0104).

Allowable Subject Matter

12. Claims 19 – 23 are allowed.
13. Claim 13 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO**

Art Unit: 2624

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

15. In regards to Examiner's citation of ID3 tags for MP3's – Examiner has assumed, based on applicant's knowledge in the specification and in amendment, that applicant is familiar with MP3 tags. If this is not the case, applicant is invited to contact the Examiner to receive information on MP3's as well as the development of their tags prior to the applicant's filing date, including the development of ID3v2 frames (as early as 1998 for ID3v2), which include many types of content information.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lucas Divine whose telephone number is 571-272-7432. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30am - 5:00pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2624

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Lucas Divine
Examiner
Art Unit 2624

ljd



KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER